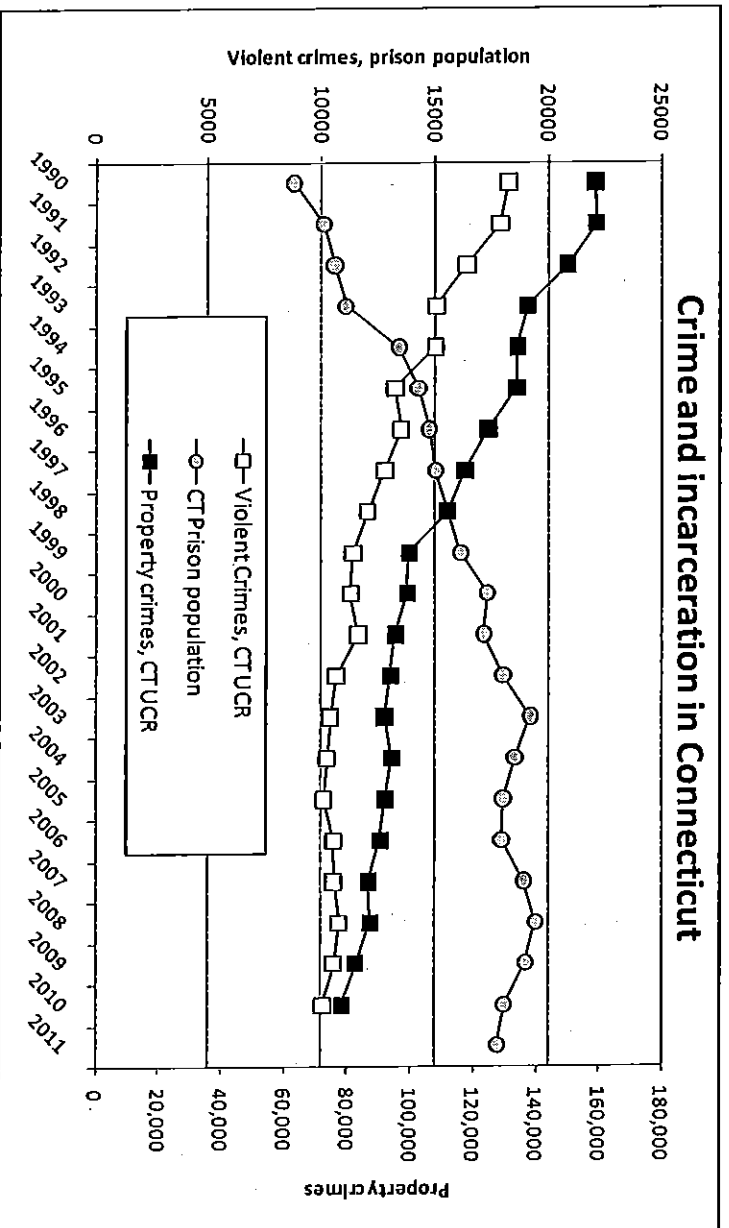


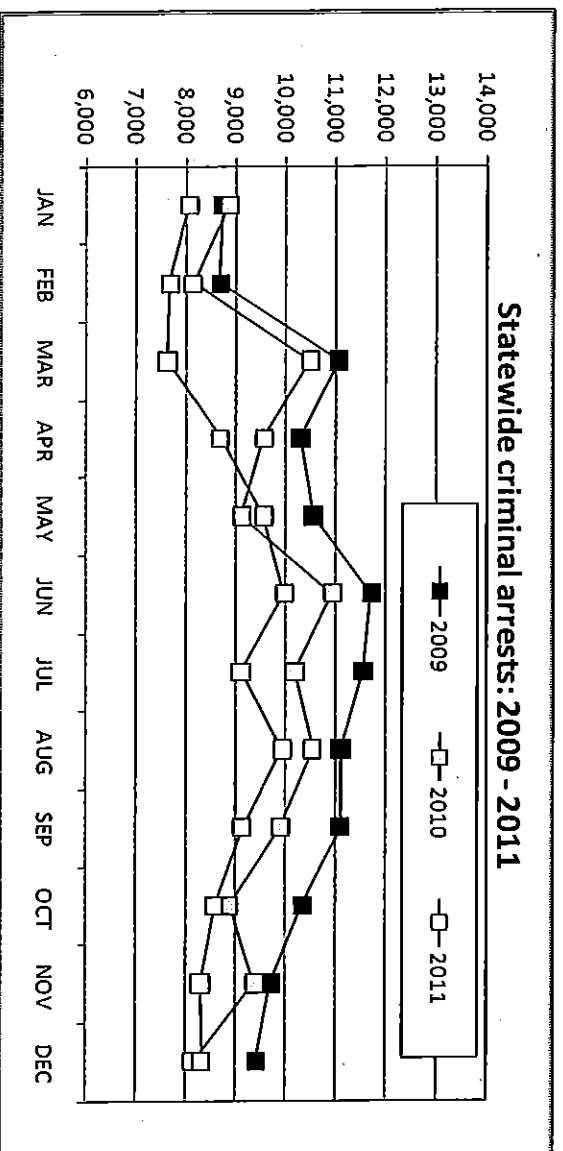
OPM – Reported crime and incarceration

According to Uniform Crimes Report data, violent and property crime rates have been in decline since 1990. In Connecticut, incarceration rates rose dramatically from approximately 1990 to 2004.



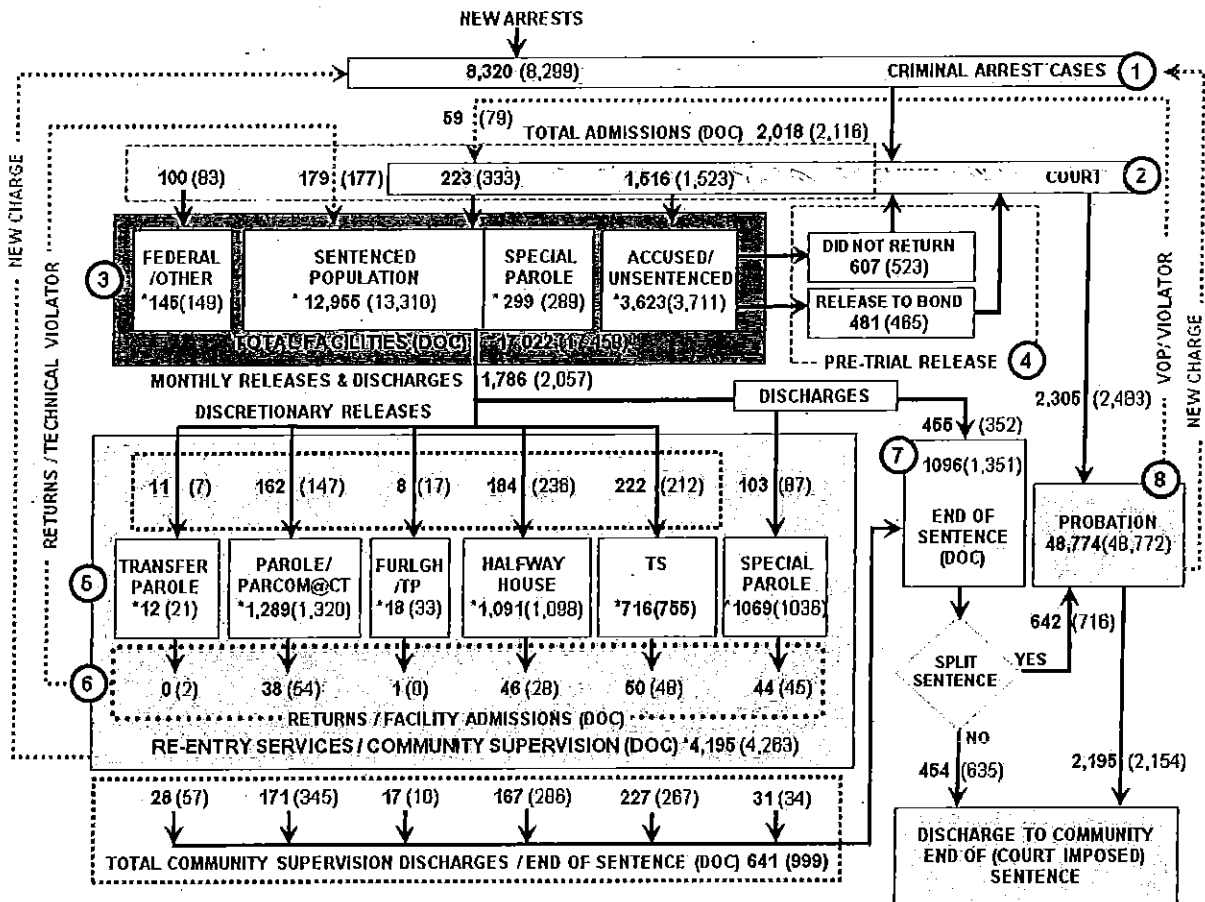
OPM – Criminal arrest data 2009 through 2011

While trends in the volumes of criminal arrests should not be conflated with actual changes in the crime rate, a downward pattern in the number of criminal arrests does indicate a lessening in the types of activities that can result in arrests and incarceration. Over the last three years arrests rates in the state have declines substantially. In 2009, police departments in Connecticut averaged 10,354 arrests each month. In 2011, those same departments averaged only 8,749 arrests, a decline of 15.5%.



	Monthly arrests		
	2009	2010	2011
JAN	8,747	8,865	8,046
FEB	8,682	8,143	7,679
MAR	11,055	10,493	7,637
APR	10,296	9,566	8,695
MAY	10,548	9,124	9,567
JUN	11,712	10,932	9,979
JUL	11,547	10,182	9,115
AUG	11,107	10,539	9,984
SEP	11,095	9,906	9,135
OCT	10,338	8,879	8,577
NOV	9,697	9,388	8,299
DEC	9,425	8,139	8,320
12 month total	124,249	114,156	104,983
Monthly avg.	10,354	9,513	8,749

OPM's input/output model of the criminal justice system



Executive Summary – Sex offender Study

- Although the term sex offender is commonly used to describe anyone who has been convicted of sex-crimes, it is important to recognize that individuals who have committed sex offenses do not constitute a single, homogenous population. Together they exhibit a wide range of criminal behaviors that may or may not include violence or contact with other persons. Sex offenders vary by age, ethnicity and social background. They also vary by their motivations, the nature of their crimes and by the extensiveness their non-sex-related criminal histories. As a consequence, the risk, or likelihood, of committing new sex crimes is not consistent across all sex offender types.
- This study tracked recidivism among 14,398 men who were released or discharged from a CT prison in 2005. Five sex offenders subgroups were identified in the study
 - 1,395 men who had had a prior arrest for a sex-related offense
 - 896 men who had a prior conviction for a sex-related offense
 - 746 men who had served a prison sentence for a sex-related offense before being released in 2005
 - 423 men, a subset of the 746, whose last prison sentence before release was for a sex-related offense, and
 - 1,229 men who were assigned Sex Treatment Scores of 2 or higher by the Department of Correction prior to their 2005 release or discharge.
- In 2005, 746 offenders who had served a prison sentence for a least one sex-related offense were released or discharged from prison. Over the next five years:
 - 27 (3.6%) of these men were arrested and charged with a new sex crime.
 - 20 (2.7%) were convicted for new sex offense, and
 - 13 (1.7%) were returned to prison to serve a sentence for a new sex crime.
- The recidivism rates for new sex crimes, shown here for the 746 sex offenders released in 2005, are much lower than what many in the public have been led to expect or believe. These low re-offense rates appear to contradict a conventional wisdom that sex offenders have very high sexual re-offense rates. In reality, the picture is considerably more complex. While some sex offenders certainly pose an extremely high risk for committing new offenses, this does not appear to be the case for the majority of offenders. The real challenge for public agencies is to determine the level of risk which specific offenders pose the public.

- According to this analysis, arrest on a prior sex charge was the single best predictor of being sentenced to prison for a new sex crime. Of the 1,395 offenders who had been arrested on sex charges before 2005, 2.4% were sentenced to prison for sex offenses within 5 years. This compares with a 1.9% rate among offenders who had been convicted for a sex crime in the past, and a 1.7% rate for offenders who had served a prison sentence for sex crimes in the past. The DOC-Sex Treatment Score was the 2nd best predictor of sexual recidivism. Among the 1,229 offenders with Sex Treatment Scores of 2 or higher, 2.3% were sentenced to prison for new sex offenses. This finding warrants further study. It suggests that conviction and incarceration for a sex crime exerts a positive impact on reducing future sex crimes.
- Connecticut employs a unique collaborative approach in managing and treating sex offenders in the community. The approach links supervising agencies, victim advocates and a non-profit provider of sex offender treatment and programming to design oversight and supervision plans for every offender.
- Some sex offenders have extensive, violent non-criminal histories. Among the 195 offenders who had been convicted for Sex Assault 1 prior to 2005, 29.2% had also served a prison sentence for a burglary related crime; 13.3% had served a sentence for robbery. The high incidence of burglaries and robberies among this group indicates both a heightened willingness to use force and overstep boundaries. Among the entire population of male prisoners released in 2005, only 16% had been convicted of burglary-related charges and less than 8% had been convicted for a robbery.
- In 2005, 37% of non-sex offenders completed their sentences in prison. In contrast, 79% of the 746 sex offenders who had served a prison sentence for a sex crime were discharged directly from a prison facility at the end of their sentences (EOS). The reason the EOS discharge rate was so high for sex offenders reflects two facts: 1) the DOC did not release TS-eligible sex offenders into the community and 2) sex offenders were not accepted in most of the DOC's residential, halfway house network. Almost 50% of sex offenders were sentenced to probation at the completion of their sentences compared to 33% for non-sex offenders.

Department of Correction
Risk Reduction Earned Credit Program
September 2011 – December 2011

The 2011 General Assembly enacted legislation that provides for Risk Reduction Earned Credits (RREC). Inmates may earn credits for compliance with programmatic participation, as well for accompanying good behavior. Governor Malloy signed Public Act 11-51 on June 30, 2011. The agency has until July 1, 2012 to implement the provisions of the law.

Under the program, which applies to inmates sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a crime committed on or after October 1, 1994, inmates may earn up to a maximum of five days a month off of their sentence. These credits may also be revoked for non-compliance with programmatic requirements or behavioral misconduct. Inmates with significant disciplinary issues, those on restrictive status (such as gang members), those felons who refuse to provide a DNA sample, and those that refuse a required program shall not earn credit.

In accordance with the provisions of Public Act 11-51, no risk reduction earned credits will be awarded to any offenses that are parole ineligible. The parole ineligible offenses are: murder, capital felony, felony murder, arson murder, aggravated sexual assault 1st degree and home invasion. Inmates with an offense date prior to October 1, 1994 are not eligible for RREC. Those inmates are eligible for statutory good time under the applicable statutes. Additionally, earned credit cannot be applied to reduce a statutorily required mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.

Good conduct alone and obedience to institutional rules will not entitle an inmate to risk reduction earned credits. Also, risk reduction earned credits will not eliminate the community supervision portion of the term of incarceration.

During September 2011, retroactive RREC began to be awarded to those inmates supervised in a community setting under Transitional Supervision, Parole or in Halfway House status.

During October 2011, retroactive RREC began to be awarded in correctional facilities. In accordance with good correctional practice and with public safety at the forefront, it is the Department's plan to stagger the application of RREC based on the inmate's risk level, releasing those with shorter sentences first. In general, inmates who are of a higher security level will have their retroactive RREC applied later in the implementation phase.

As of November 1, 2011, all inmates who had earned credit through compliance with program recommendations and good conduct during October were awarded credit. All such inmates may receive credit each month.

Between September 2011 and December 2011, a total of 2,710 offenders who received RREC discharged from the Department.

Month	Community	Facility	Total
September 2011	242	0	242
October 2011	192	79	271
November 2011	619	503	1122
December 2011	488	587	1075

Department of Correction
Risk Reduction Earned Credit Program
September 2011 – December 2011

Using the four basic Federal Bureau of Investigations crime categories, as well as Connecticut's additional category of substance abuse, the controlling offenses of those 2,710 offenders that discharged with Risk Reduction Earned Credits fall under the following five crime type categories:

Crime type – sorted highest to lowest	Community Discharge	Community Discharge Percent	Average Award Days	Facility Discharge	Facility Discharge Percent	Average Award Days	Total Inmates Discharged with RREC	Total Percent
Public Order	386	25.04%	55	452	38.66%	20	838	30.92%
Substance Abuse	488	31.66%	71	181	15.48%	38	669	24.68%
Crimes against Persons	328	21.28%	87	253	21.64%	34	581	21.43%
Crime against Property	217	14.08%	59	191	16.33%	34	408	15.05%
Other	122	7.91%	72	92	7.86%	35	214	7.89%

(Public Order includes gambling, prostitution, pornography and weapons; Substance Abuse includes drug and DUI offenses; Crimes Against Persons includes assault, manslaughter, and sex offenses; Crimes Against Property includes robbery, burglary, larceny and fraud; and, Other includes violation of probation/parole.)